

FOUR CULLMAN BOYS
MAKE BIG SUCCESS
IN GREAT OIL GAME

Though Now Facing Fabulous
Wealth, Love Brothers
Still Long to See
Old Home

El Dorado, Ark., April 4.—(Special)
Ten years ago the eldest of four
brothers living with their parents on
the old farm midway between Cull-
man and Decatur in the state of Ala-
bama "broke the home ties," em-
braced his father and mother, wrung
the hands of his three younger
brothers, kissed his four sisters good-
bye and set out for the southwest to
make his fortune.

"Don't worry," said he. "I'm going to
make good."

That young man was M. W. Love, son
of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Love of Cullman,
Ala., the home place in the country of
the Love family for many years.

Today M. W. Love and his three
brothers, who later came out to join
him, are "sitting on top of the world"
at El Dorado, Ark., the wonderful new
oil field uncovered in January and de-
signed to become one of the biggest
producers of petroleum in America—a
field wherein they were the first to
drill a well and where their holdings
have now an actual value of more than
\$1,000,000, and a potential value of 10
or 20 times that amount.

Last week they sold one well with 10
acres to Little Rock parties for \$250,000
after having already sold 20 of
the original 40 acres before a well came
in on the tract for \$65,000. The initial
investment on this 40 acres by Love
Brothers was less than \$5,000, and this
40 acres is only a fraction of the ex-
tensive acreage of the Alabama men in
the rich El Dorado field.

POVERTY TO SUCCESS
The story of Love Brothers is one of
pluck, poverty, patience, and paths not
untouched with suffering and sacrifice
and marked at length by smashing
startling success. Today the firm, com-
posed of these four Cullman boys, is the
best known and most highly respected
in the El Dorado field. Nobody be-
grudges them their success. Everyone
rejoices in their deserved good fortune.
They are not only the most successful
operators on the scene, but also the
most popular, with the following that is
ready to go blindfold where the Love
Brothers lead.

Love Brothers consists of four mem-
bers—M. W. ("Cleave") Love, J. W.
("Peasie") Love, L. E. ("Big Boy")
Love, and E. B. ("Trigger") Love. In
the oil fields and among oil men these
brothers are not known by their initials
or Christian names. They would not be
recognized by such names or initials.
Each one of them has been christened
in a baptism of oil, renamed out of the
nomenclature of the petroleum fields
in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas.
"Cleave," "Peasie," "Big Boy" and
"Trigger"—these four nick names are
known throughout the Arkansas oil
fields as widely and as intimately as
"Jack" Dempsey is in the pugilistic
world or "Ty" Cobb is among baseball
fans. In spite of their sudden and
startling success, each one of the Love
Brothers is the same modest, direct,
unassuming, democratic chap he was
when he hit the oil fields ten, five or
three years ago, got into his jumper
and began as a "roughneck" worker on
an oil derrick.

WHEN "CLEAVE" BEGAN
"Cleave" Love was also first of the
four brothers to come out to the south-
western country, first to come "out
where the west begins." With little or
no money, he hit Saratoga, Tex., 10
years ago, made for the oil fields and
settled for a job.

"What do you want?" growled the
superintendent at the well.
"I want work," said "Cleave."
"What can you do?"
"I don't know. Never had any ex-
perience. Want to learn. Give me a
chance, will you?"

The "boss" sized up his man with a
measuring glance.
"Report here tomorrow morning,"
said he.

"Cleave" got the job and began work
next day.
"It was a 'rough-necking' job," said
"Cleave," in allusion to the last
week. "Hard work and a long day.
Pay \$1. Plenty to eat. Good chaps to
work with. Dead tired at night and
bleep the moment your head hit the
pillow."

That was the beginning.
From Saratoga, "Cleave" went to Oil
City in Louisiana when the field there
broke. At Saratoga he had learned the
(Continued on Page Seven)

PRESIDENT GIVEN
VIEW OF WORKERS
Harding Seeking Data From
All Concerned in Inquiry
Into Railroad Situation

Washington, April 4.—President Harding
in continuing his inquiry into the
railroad situation, heard today the views
of labor, which were presented to him
by A. B. Garretson, former head of the
Order of Railway Conductors, and B. M.
Jewell, president of the railway depart-
ment of the American Federation of
Labor.

After their conferences both men said
they had discussed the situation gen-
erally but had received no information
from the President as to his attitude or
the policy he might have in mind.
Mr. Harding, they said, told them he
was seeking information and wished to
hear all sides of the question. Both Mr.
Garretson and Mr. Jewell had come to
Washington at the President's request
and were in conference with him at dif-
ferent times during the afternoon, each
spending half an hour in his office.

Mr. Jewell is understood to have
presented his contentions, expressed to the
President last week in a telegram that the
war-time wage agreement entered into
between the carriers and their employ-
ees had not been automatically abro-
gated by the return of the roads to
private control.

Mr. Garretson said he had also dis-
cussed the wage question with the Presi-
dent in connection with a review of all
phases of the transportation question.
No indication was given at the White
House today as to whether other rail-
road labor leaders would be asked to
come to Washington to confer with the
President. It is expected, however, that
some of the railway executives will be
requested to express their views before
Congress convenes.

ADMINISTRATION TO TERMINATE STATE OF WAR
WITH GERMANY BY RESOLUTION, VIVIAN TOLD

Judging From Results, the Dope This Fellow Hands
Out Is as Bad as Anything the Bootleggers Ever Sold

HOOVER TO BEGIN
TRADE EXPANSION
MEETINGS TODAY

Series of Conferences With U.
S. Chamber of Commerce to
Deal With Both Foreign
and Domestic Trade

Washington, April 4.—Announce-
ment was made tonight that Secretary
Hoover will begin tomorrow a series
of conferences with a committee of
five from the United States Chamber
of Commerce to consider methods for
expanding American trade, both for-
eign and domestic.

The members of the chamber's com-
mittee, which was appointed at Mr.
Hoover's request, to co-operate in
working out a plan for closer relation-
ship between business and the depart-
ment of commerce, were announced to-
night as follows:

A. C. Bedford, New York, chairman
of the board of directors of the Gov-
ernment and Oil company of New Jersey; George
Ed Smith, New York, president of the
Royal Typewriter company; John H.
Fahey, Boston; Homer L. Ferguson,
Newport, N. H.; Val, president of the
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-
dock company; and Phillip H. Gadsden,
Philadelphia, president of the Ameri-
can Electric Railway association.

The chamber also announced the
following alternates:
Lewis B. Stillwell, New York, elec-
trical and consulting engineer; Howard
Elliott, New York, chairman
Northern Pacific Railway company; B.
Goodrich Rhetts, Charleston, S. C., pres-
ident Peoples National bank; Henry M.
Victor, Charlotte, N. C., cotton manu-
facturer and president Union National
at bank; and A. L. Humphrey, Pitts-
burg, President Westinghouse Air
Brake company.

Committees from all the great in-
dustries of the nation, Mr. Hoover
has announced, are to be named to
aid in the revival of business by as-
sisting the commerce department with
plans for the development of their re-
spective trade fields. A committee
from the American dye industry will
be named. Mr. Hoover said today, to
develop the results of the preliminary
conference already held with repre-
sentatives of the industry on the neces-
sity for protection against German
competition.

Other preliminary conferences are to
be held this week. Mr. Hoover said,
with other representatives of indus-
tries, including the automobile manu-
facturers.

Prominent Japs Coming

Washington, April 4.—A group of 14
influential members of the Japanese
Parliament will leave Tokyo April 12
for the United States, en route to
Washington. The purpose of the party
is to get acquainted with members of
Congress here to promote good rela-
tions between the two countries. Plans
for the reception and entertainment of
the visitors have not been completed.

22 CALF SKINS TO
BUY PAIR OF SHOES

By Associated Press
Dubuque, Ia., April 4.—The sale
of 22 calf skins gave him barely
enough money to buy one pair of
shoes, according to Frank Herman,
a Dubuque county farmer, who re-
ceived 6 cents a pound for the
skins when he brought them to
town today. He bought a pair of
shoes for \$12 and had \$1.30 left.

Southern Bankers Begin
Preparing Programme
To Aid Cotton Interests

PLANS LAID FOR W. P. G. HARDING
FEDERAL AID IN SEES SOLUTION OF
EXPORT FINANCING PLIGHT OF FARMER

Committee Named to Make
Study of Plans to Create
Local Banking Syndicates
to Act as Agencies

Washington, April 4.—Formulation
of a programme designed to aid the
cotton interests in reviving export
trade was begun at a conference here
today between representative bankers
from 12 southern states and Secre-
taries Hoover and Mellon, as well as
Governor Harding, of the federal re-
serve board, and directors of the war
finance corporation.

Although no formal action was taken
today, preparations for government aid
in financing cotton exports were sug-
gested and tentatively indorsed. The
programme, initiated at this time spe-
cifically for giving relief to the cotton
growers, it is expected, will eventually
be broadened to apply to the other farm
products.

A committee was named by the con-
ference to pursue further studies of
plans to create local or sectional bank-
ing syndicates which would serve as
agencies to combine the financial
strength of interests in the cotton crop.
Around these, it was proposed, would
be erected machinery for the extension
of credit to stricken European states,
where long-term credit is necessary,
and where there is no market unless
the exporter is willing to await conver-
sion of the raw product into finished
merchandise.

GROWERS LACK CONFIDENCE
The discussion was frank, and Gov-
ernor Harding took occasion to assert
that the cotton growers lacked confi-
dence and that any relief that could
come must have its origin among them
interested and not in the government.

After the afternoon session, Manag-
ing Director Mayer of the finance cor-
poration, under whose auspices the con-
ference was held, declared that gen-
eral progress had been made in the di-
rection of a plan which ultimately would
restore life to the cotton business. He
warned, however, that the situation
could not be remedied over night, and
that only through combined action of
those interested in connection with such
financial help as the government could
give in the shape of loans would better
conditions prevail in the cotton belt.

The banks aiding in the financing of
the exports, it was pointed out, could,
with their own paper, obtain further
funds from the war finance corpora-
tion so that their activities would not
be curtailed by lack of money.

CORPORATIONS URGED

Organization of export corporations
under the Webb-Pomerene and Edge
acts also was urged upon the bankers.
Secretary Hoover, especially indicated
that in his belief the cotton interests
should under those two acts and with
(Continued on Page Two)

SEPARATE PEACE
RESOLUTION WILL
NOT BE HURRIED

May Rest on Calendar While
President Tries Out His Pre-
liminary Idea of Society
of Nations

By Associated Press
Washington, April 4.—Although the
resolution declaring a separate peace
with Germany is to be reintroduced at
the coming special session of Con-
gress, the present plans of republican
leaders as they shape up after a long
succession of conferences include no
provision for hurrying the measure
to roll call.

In some quarters close to the admini-
stration it was believed tonight that the
peace declaration, passed by the pre-
ceding republican Congress and vetoed
by President Wilson, might rest on the
calendar of deferred business for a pe-
riod of 90 days or more while President
Harding tries out his preliminary ideas
for establishment of an association of
nations.

MAY FORCE PLANS

How far the President himself may
have concurred in such a programme was
not revealed, but some of those who
have his confidence pointed out that
with the resolution hanging fire in Con-
gress, the administration might be in a
position to exert an enlarged influence
in securing acceptance of its peace
plans by other nations. Technically
this government still would be at war
with Germany, exercising the full privi-
leges of a belligerent in the arrange-
ment of the final peace settlement and
still actually associated with the allies.

In such circumstances, it was sug-
gested, the possibility of a separate peace
might be used diplomatically along with
the foreign loan situation as leverage
to secure acceptance of Mr. Harding's
plans for his peace association.

ALTERNATE PLANS URGED

It is known that the subject of a peace
declaration has occupied the active in-
terest of administration officials recently,
and that several alternate plans have
been urged upon the President. Sat-
urday he held a long conference with
Senator Knox, republican, Pennsylvania,
author of the original separate peace mea-
sure, and today he talked with Senator
Lodge of Massachusetts, the republican
Senate leader, and Senators Watson of
Indiana and Brandegee of Connecticut,
both prominent in legislative manage-
ment.

During the day the British ambassador,
Sir Auckland Geddes, also called at the
White House, and although it was said
the visit was one of courtesy, the two
held an extensive conference.

The question of declaring peace by res-
olution has figured persistently in gossip
among officials here regarding the visit
of Rene Viviani, the former French pre-
mier, but it was not indicated tonight
what part the advice of the allied gov-
ernments might have played in influenc-
ing the decision. Those associated with
Mr. Viviani repeatedly have denied that
the real purpose of his pilgrimage here
was to plead that there be no separate
peace, but he is known to be hopeful
that the peace settlement may provide
for some sort of co-operative agreement
with the allies. It is taken for granted
that he has urged these views in his
conversations with American officials.

CARDINAL'S WILL FILED

Disposes of Personal Estate Valued
at About \$100,000

Baltimore, April 4.—The will of Cardinal
Gibbons was filed in the Orphans court
today, disposing of a personal estate of
about \$100,000.

To Bishop O. B. Corrigan, adminis-
trator of the Baltimore diocese; the Rev.
Louis R. Stickney, rector of the Cath-
edral, and the Rev. Eugene J. Connelly,
chancellor of the diocese, is left the bulk
of the late prelate's estate. Under a
codicil drawn in November, 1919, all the
property owned by the Cardinal in Vir-
ginia and West Virginia is bequeathed
to Bishop Dennis J. O'Connell of Rich-
mond, Va.

In a private memorandum left for the
guidance of his executors, he designates
the disposition of certain funds for Cath-
olic educational purposes in the arch di-
ocese. Personal legacies ranging from
\$5,000 to Bishop Corrigan, down to \$100
for the servants of his household, also
were specified in the memorandum.

INCREASE SHOWN IN
BUSINESS FAILURES

By Associated Press
New York, April 4.—An increase in
business failures was shown for the
first quarter of 1921, in the report of
R. G. Dun & Co. made public today.
Failures so far this year totalled
4,870, involving an aggregate indebt-
edness of \$178,589,989. In the same
quarter last year there were 1,627 in-
solventcies, with an indebtedness of
\$25,702,499.

GIST OF THE NEWS

Arguments are begun in express theft
cases.

Secretary Deady greatly impressed
by Atlantic fleet.

Alabama druggists to get liquor
when state law is lifted.

House democrats to hold important
caucus April 9.

Safeguards for currency in mails put
in effect.

Possage murder charge open at
Covington today.

Wall street continues sluggish;
cotton breaks at British labor news.

Plans completed for conference of
Legion heads.

Investigation of Bivins' death to
start tomorrow.

Pipe making livened of local indus-
tries these days.

With threat cut, aged man shoots
assaulted here.

Gloom pervades coal mine union of
fieldmen here.

Cushion shower is to hot and un-
pleasing game.

Plans completed for conference of
American Legion.

TO APPEAL ORDER
FIXING ALIMONY
AND COUNSEL FEE

By Associated Press
White Plains, N. Y., April 4.—Counsel
for James A. Stillman, New York fi-
nancier and banker who is suing for a
divorce here, announced tonight that
they will file an appeal against the
order of Justice Morschauser fixing
alimony, counsel fees and expenses and
excluding certain documentary evi-
dence, as soon as the order has been
served on Mr. Stillman.

The appeal, it was explained, will be
directed not only against the decision
excluding the so-called "confession
letter" of Mrs. Stillman and letters ad-
dressed to her by Fred Beauvais, cor-
respondent named her husband, but
also against the order to pay her \$15,000
alimony, \$30,000 counsel fees and
\$12,500 expenses within a period of
30 days.

The appeal, which will, it is said,
automatically make public these let-
ters, will be filed in the appellate divi-
sion of supreme court in Brooklyn,
probably tomorrow morning.

It became known that that affi-
davit filed by Mrs. Stillman in sup-
port of charges made against her hus-
band and Mrs. Florence H. Leeds in
her amended answer, contain the names
of twelve persons who support the al-
legations.

GERMANY IS HELD
MORALLY BOUNDED TO
MAKE REPARATION

American Note Says U. S.
Stands With Allies in Hold-
ing Germany Responsible
for World Catastrophe

By Associated Press
Washington, April 4.—Paraphrases
of the informal exchanges between the
German and American governments
regarding reparations in which the
United States holds Germany "morally
bound to make reparation, so far
as may be possible" were made pub-
lic today at the state department.

Describing the German communica-
tion as an "unequivocal expression" of
the recognition of that obligation, the
American reply expresses the hope that
renewed negotiations which Germany
says it plans to initiate may lead to a
prompt settlement which will at the
same time satisfy the just claims of
the allies and permit Germany hope-
fully to renew its productive activi-
ties.

Included in the German communica-
tion is the suggestion that the only
solution of the reparations problem is
in an international loan, in favor of
which the allied and associated powers
would waive the general mortgage of
German assets created by the treaty of
Versailles. In this connection the
German government says it "would
not be unwilling to assume the obliga-
tions of the interest and the amortiza-
tion of the foreign debts of the allied
and associated powers, within the limit
of her capacity."

INVITE EXAMINATION

Germany invites the examination
"by unbiased experts of its own ability
to make payment" and says she stands
ready to meet any proposal which ap-
pears feasible "for the solution of the
economic and financial problems of
Europe."

The American reply makes no refer-
ence either to the proposed consolida-
tion of allied debts or to the German al-
legation of the suggestion for the de-
termination by unbiased experts of the
ability of Germany to pay.

Another consideration with regard to
reparations presented by Germany is
that of the rehabilitation of devastated
regions. The German government says
it stands ready to offer to France good
offices and resources in whatever form
is acceptable. It asserts that the de-
vastated regions it has repeatedly re-
ferred labor, technical advice and ma-
terial assistance, but that these offer-
ers have not been accepted.

FRANCE NOT CONCERNED

Germany declares that there exists
in France only a "limited degree of
concern for the rehabilitation of the
devastated regions," because advance
indemnities have been given to former
occupants of the soil who have settled
in other parts of France and the work
of clearing the war areas "has been
undertaken by influential groups of
promoters who are making no effort
to expedite the performance of their
contracts."

The German communication is in the
form of a memorandum of Dr. Walter
Simons, minister for foreign affairs,
dated March 23, and transmitted
through American Commissioner Dreesel
at Berlin, who has had informal con-
versations with the German govern-
ment on the subject for some time.
The American reply is officially
termed a "statement" sent to Com-
missioner Dreesel for communication to
Dr. Simons. It is dated March 29 and
follows:

AMERICAN STATEMENT

"The American government is
pleased to note in the informal mem-
orandum of Dr. Simons the unequivocal
expression on the part of the German
government of its desire to afford
reparation, and to admit its responsibility
ability to pay. This government stands
with the governments of the allies in
holding Germany responsible for the
war, and therefore, morally bound to
make reparation, so far as may be
possible.

"The recognition of this obligation,
implied in the memorandum of Dr.
Simons, seems to the government of
the United States, the only sound basis
on which can be built a firm and just
peace under which the various na-
tions of Europe can accept once more
economic independence and stability.
This government believes that it recog-
nizes in the memorandum of Dr.
Simons a sincere desire on the part
of the German government to reopen
negotiations with the allies on a new
basis and hopes that such negotiations
once resumed, may lead to a prompt
settlement which will at the same time
satisfy the just claims of the allies
and permit Germany hopefully to re-
new its productive activities."

Following is a paraphrase prepared by
the state department.

(Continued on Page Seven)

UNITED STATES WILL
NEVER JOIN LEAGUE,
FRANK DECLARATION

Made Clear to French Envoy,
However, That America
Will Take no Action "Help-
ful" to Germany

By Associated Press
Washington, April 4.—The Harding
administration intends to terminate
the war between the United States
and Germany by congressional resolu-
tion, Mr. Viviani, the French envoy
extraordinary to this country, is un-
derstood to have been informed to-
night at a dinner at the home of Sen-
ator McCormick of Illinois.

The former premier was also in-
formed, it was said by senators
present, that the programme of the
administration does not contem-
plate entrance of the United States
into the League of Nations.

Those at the dinner said that M.
Viviani had been told frankly that it
was useless to discuss the possibility
of American membership in the League
of Nations. Most of the republican
members of the Senate foreign rela-
tions committee and Col. George Har-
vey of New York, prospective ambas-
sador to the court of St. James, were
among those present.

APPEAR RECONCILED

The French envoy, who was accom-
panied by Ambassador Jusserand, was
said to have been informed that sen-
timents of republican leaders was vir-
tually unanimous for adoption of the
Knox separate peace resolution, sub-
ject only to possible amendment from
its original form early in the special
session of Congress. M. Viviani was
described as appearing "reconciled" to
the situation.

At the same time the senators
made it clear that the United
States would take no action which
could be in any way considered as
"helpful" to Germany, especially in
the matter of reparations and ful-
filling other obligations involved
in the peace settlement.

In discussing the proposed separate
peace resolution, the senators, it is un-
derstood, asserted their intention to in-
troduce it immediately upon the con-
vening of Congress and urge its
prompt adoption. However, they added
that if President Harding should re-
quest delay in the matter of a vote,
this undoubtedly would be arranged.

INDUSTRIAL WAR
IN BRITAIN LOOMS
Contemplated Military Steps
Likely to Still Further
Inflame Miners

By Associated Press
London, April 4.—The signs tonight
point to the dispute between the coal
miners and the government drifting in
the direction of the most serious indus-
trial war in recent years. There are
rumors that the government has decided
upon certain military steps which are
likely to further to inflame the miners,
while further emergency regulations will
be issued in accordance with the
council giving the various government
departments almost unlimited powers to
take possession of mines, lands, build-
ings, works, gas, electric and water sup-
plies, roads, iron, and forage, and to
requisition all kinds of transport, in-
cluding trams and light railways, to
close ports or harbors, control shipping
and cargoes, fix prices of coal and pro-
hibit the sale and supply of motor
spirit.

Such may depend upon the attitude
of the government as revealed by the
debate in the House of Commons tomorrow
and the result will be the critical day,
deciding whether the labor party of "re-
demptive finance" the railway men and
transport workers will strike in support
of the miners.

The railwaymen strongly favor a strike,
on the ground that when the railways
are taken out of government control a
similar situation may arise, and unless
they support the miners now they cannot
expect the miners' support should they
need it that time.

The anti-governmental press openly ac-
cuses Lloyd George of trying to maneu-
ver the labor party into a false posi-
tion, whereby he could appeal to the
country against the labor party of "re-
direct action and bolshevism." These
newspapers appeal to the labor leaders,
especially the miners, to abandon the
extreme policy of wrecking the mines by
strikes, and refusing all discussion of the
miners' proposals. By their present
attitude, the newspapers say, they are
only playing into the premier's hands.

REPUBLICANS ASSIGNED
TO HOUSE COMMITTEES

By Associated Press
Washington, April 4.—Assignment of
republican members to some of the 20
more standing committees of the House
was made today by the committee on
committees, subject to approval by the
republican caucus Saturday. By reason
of the big party majority, the repub-
lican representation on each committee
will be increased. New members of the
more important committees as assigned
are:

Ways and Means—Houghton, New
York; Chandler, Oklahoma.

Judiciary—Hersey, Maine; Foster, Ohio;
Chandler, New York; Michener, Michi-
gan; Hickey, Indiana.

Appropriations—Stafford, Wisconsin;
Husted, New York; Hutchinson, New
Jersey; Dickinson, Iowa; Evans, Ne-
braska.

Interstate Commerce—Mapes, Michigan;
Graham, Illinois; Burroughs, New Hamp-
shire; Newton, Minnesota; Hoch, Kan-
sas.

Military—Parker, New Jersey; Crow-
ther, New York; Wurtzbach, Texas;
Prothingham, Massachusetts; Hill, Mary-
land; Ransley, Pennsylvania.

Foreign Affairs—Cooper, Wisconsin;
Burton, Ohio; Fairchild, New York; Ely,
New York; Hukriede, Missouri; Linde-
ger, California.

Members of the judiciary committee,
which has supervision of prohibition leg-
islation, would be "as dry as ever," if
not a bit more so.